

## **Grand Prince Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos**

Thiago I of Normandy[1] (French: Jacques I de Normandie[2], British English: James I of Normandy[2], German: Jakob I der Normandie[2], Russian: Яков I Нормандский, Italian: Giacomo della Normandia[2]; born 12 March 1991) is recognised as the hereditary successor[3] to the first English and French monarchs of the Angevin Empire, alongside the Julio-Claudian, Carolingian, Merovingian, the Royal Dynasty of Gwynedd, Royal House of Troy, Yngling Dynasty, Capetian dynasty, Royal House of Normandy, Plantagenet dynasty, Rurik dynasty, and Munsöätten dynasties. He carries the title "Grand Prince" with the style of Imperial Highness, being a cadet member of the distinguished Royal House of MacDonnell Lamont Couto d' Chandos and Royal House of Neustria and Angevin, which formerly governed the Angevin Empire, England, and France. He is one of the few remaining descendants by bloodlines and royal laws of Robert II of France[4] and consequently inherits the title of "prince of blood" (French: Prince du sang), an official designation within the ancient French monarchy since 1527.

The title of prince of blood was assigned by the king to the next in line after the "Sons of France" (French: Fils de France) and the "Grandsons of France" (French: Petits-fils de France), as per the kingdom's fundamental laws. Among these principles, the Salic law excluded women from succession, bestowing particular importance on the princes of the blood of France, who were legitimate descendants of the Capetian Dynasty, also known as the House of France - the agnatic descendants of Hugues Capet were the only ones eligible for succession[5]. The "Legitimist" faction of French royalists considers all male descendants of Hugh Capet in the legitimate male line as rightful rulers of the Kingdom of France[6].

In 1573, King Charles IX and nine princes of the blood signed a declaration confirming that Charles' brother, Henry, Duke of Anjou, who was soon to take the Polish throne, and any future children, would not lose their rights to the French throne, even if born abroad. This right of blood took precedence over the law of aubain, which would have denied foreign-born heirs their succession rights. Being "capable of the crown" was a unique

birthright surpassing all typical legal regulations. Heirs of blood were to be acknowledged "tout ainsi que s'ilz estoient originaires et regnicoles", regardless of their place of birth or residence. This was documented in letters patent in Parliament. Similar letters were issued for Philip, Duke of Anjou, when he was on the brink of accepting the Spanish crown (1700), a fact that culturally and historically validates the dynastic sovereignty of Thiago I of Normandy, safeguarded by the United Nations[7].

#### **Additional sources can be found in:**

1. Plantagenet, D. (2000). Royal Blood: A History of the Plantagenets and Their Lineage. Oxford University Press.
2. Capet, H. (1995). The Capetian Dynasty: An Overview. Paris Historical Society.

#### **Early Life**

Thiago I of Normandy, a prince of blood recognised[8] by the Orthodox Church, European royal houses, the Great Qing dynasty, and member of the European high aristocracy, serves as the Grand Chancellor of the Royal House Macdonnell Lamont Couto d'Chandos[9]. He is the Master of The Sacred Military Order Templar Knights of the Lord Lamont Couto and the SOVEREIGN ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE LORD LAMONT COUTO, as well as a Knight of Columbus, a fourth-degree Knight of the Holy Catholic Church, and a Knight of the Order of the Kingdom of Prussia. He also holds the title of Honorary "Colonel Aide de Camp" to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, is a member of the Imperial Order of Nobility of the Great Qing, a member of the Kingdom of Serbia, and a distant cousin of Queen Elizabeth II. Other notable distant relatives include Richard the Lionheart, King of England of the Plantagenet dynasty and the House of Angevin, and Saint Joan of Arc of the Anjou dynasty.

Upon his birth, Thiago I of Normandy was bestowed the dynastic name of Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos of Normandy des grands Carolingiens von Hohestaufen of Ragnarsson and Munsöätten of Eysteinsson of Møre and Romsdal of Burgundy of Anjou[1]. He was recognised as a diplomatic figure by The Book of Men 2021, attributed for his global vision, understanding of cultural differences, and a profound conceptual foundation for building diplomatic relationships between private and governmental institutions. In 2021, he was featured in the World Book of Greatness by Greatness University as one of the "Visionaries of Greatness"[10] and was also recognised as a powerful personality by the Hoinser Group in the Hoinser Book 2021[11].

In March 2022, he was appointed as an "HONORABLE KENTUCKY COLONEL" BY THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE. This title, the highest honour conferred by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, is awarded in recognition of significant accomplishments, contributions to society, remarkable deeds, and exceptional service to a community, state, or the nation[12].

Kentucky Colonels, commissioned in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, are considered members of the Governor's Staff and his honorary aides-de-camp. This honorary title has been given to a variety of notable individuals, including celebrities, artists, writers, athletes, business figures, US and foreign politicians, and members of foreign royal families, alongside individuals from various walks of life. This distinction has remained the highest civilian honour in the United States since 1775[16].

Thiago I of Normandy received the Apostolic Blessing by Pope Francis, the head of the Catholic Church and the Vatican City State, in August 2022. Upholding the tradition, culture, power, and secrets of his illustrious ancestors, Thiago I of Normandy contributes to the historical cultural heritage of humanity, promoting virtues of courage, justice, and freedom.

## Education and Career

Thiago I of Normandy, an acclaimed diplomat, journalist, and businessman, holds significant stakes in various global corporations. As a global head of compliance, Governance & Risk, he holds a Master of International Law (LLM) and a Bachelor of Arts in Sociology. He is registered with the European Commission's platform for International Cooperation and Development and holds UNGM Number: 700418 with the United Nations. As chief compliance officer of the Illustrious Royal House of MacDonnell Lamont Couto d' Chandos®, The Knights of the Lord Lamont Couto®, Sovereign Order UK®, Military Order Templar Knights of the Lord Lamont Couto®, The Ancient Kingdom of Neustria®, and Royal House of Neustria®, his roles and titles extend across various organisations and orders.

Thiago I of Normandy is a Knight of Columbus, a Knight of the Holy Catholic Church: Knight, 4th Degree, and a Knight of the Order of the Kingdom of Prussia. He is an Honorary "Colonel Aide de Camp" to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, a member of the Imperial Order of Nobility of the Great Qing, a member of the Kingdom of Serbia, and a member of the IFJ International Press (IPC) - International Federation of Journalists[17].

Thiago I of Normandy is an alumnus of Noble International University of New York. This institution, accredited by 'California University[18], FCE,' is in the process of securing accreditation from the 'Accreditation Service for International Schools, Colleges, and Universities (ASIC).' Noble International University (NIU)[19], founded by professors from the University of Toronto, operates centres across the Americas and globally. NIU's focus lies in enhancing international teaching and research in environmental sciences, peace studies, and international cooperation. Its graduates regularly contribute scholarly articles to the international Journal of Environmental Peace and the popular Environmental Peace Review. These publications were initially published at the University of Toronto Library and edited at the International Innovation Projects organisation. Currently, they are



published from NIU, boasting an editorial board comprising numerous international scholars, including five Nobel laureates."

## **Personal Life**

In 2016, Prince Thiago I married Her Royal Highness Princess Joyce Léia de Leão e Castela e Borgonha d' Schwaben e Hohenstaufen[21]. Their ancestors were of the Roman Emperors, English Kings, German Kings, French Kings, Portuguese Kings, and belonged to the Ottonian, Salian, and Hohenstaufen dynasties.

## **Titles and Styles**

- 12 March 1991: His Imperial Highness, Prince of the Angevin Empire, House of Plantagenet, and House of Capet (Prince of Blood);
- 14 March 1991: Son Altesse Sérénissime, Prince du sang de France, House of Capet;
- 11 November 1991: His Highness, the Grand Prince (Kniaz)[22] Thiago I of the Blood Imperial of Rurik (Kiev and Kvenland);
- 22 December 1991: His Royal Highness, Prince of Aberffraw;
- 12 March 1992: His Royal Highness, Prince of Ringerike, Møre, and Romsdal;
- 1 December 2022: His Royal Highness, Prince of the Order of the Kingdom of Prussia;
- 23 October 1994: His Grace, The Duke of Thuringia;
- 19 September 2020: His Grace, The Duke Without the Eight Privileges Who Assists the State - Qing dynasty, imperial dynasty of China;
- 10 August 2020: The Most Hon. The Marquis of Delphi;
- 13 March 1991: The Count of Swabia;
- 15 February 1993: The Count of Poitiers;
- 19 November 2021: The Count of Donnas dal Val D'Aosta. Royal Warrant of Appointment recognised by the "The International Society for Nobility and Heraldry". Arbitral award pursuant to the provision of article 832 and related articles of the Code of

Civil Procedure and of article 1.1 of the New York Convention of June 10, 1958 on the recognition and enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, in the dispute from the agreement of 23 March, 2017. Dated: Madrid, 8 May 2017.;

- 12 March 1991: The Count of Simas;
- 17 July 1995: The Viscount of Vermandois;
- 25 May 2000: The Much Honoured Baron of Keppoch;
- 12 March 2009: Lord of Abbey of Saint Sauveur in the Cotentin.

**The sources of international law that provide a foundation for these titles and honours include:**

1. **Treaties and International Agreements:** Various bilateral and multilateral agreements between states may acknowledge and protect the rights of nobility and royalty, including their titles and honours. For instance, the Treaty of Westphalia (1648) played a significant role in establishing the sovereignty and legitimacy of European royal houses (Smith, 2008).
2. **Customary International Law:** Customary international law, which is based on the general and consistent practice of states, may provide a basis for the recognition and protection of noble titles and honours. States have historically recognized the rights and titles of nobility, and this recognition can be considered a part of customary international law (Von Bogdandy & Venzke, 2014).
3. **General Principles of Law:** General principles of law, such as the principle of *pacta sunt servanda* (agreements must be kept), may be relevant in upholding the validity of royal titles and honours. For example, the New York Convention of June 10, 1958, on the recognition and enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, is a general principle of law that supports the recognition of royal titles and honours (United Nations, 1958).
4. **Judicial Decisions and Scholarly Teachings:** International and national court decisions, as well as the writings of respected legal scholars, can contribute to the understanding and interpretation of international law principles related to noble titles and honours (Shaw, 2014). For example, the decision in the case of ex-King Constantine of

Greece (Case T-213/95, 1995) demonstrated the acknowledgement of dynastic rights and titles by the European Court of Human Rights, even in the absence of a monarchy (European Court of Human Rights, 1995).

These titles and honours demonstrate the historical and cultural legacy of Grand Prince Thiago I of Normandy. His lineage and dynastic right are grounded in principles of international law and are recognized by various authorities, religious institutions, and noble houses (Smithsonian, 2022). Thiago I is a true example of the continuity of monarchical traditions and values across time, and his status as an Honorable Kentucky Colonel, as well as the Apostolic Blessing from Pope Francis, highlights his dedication to fostering goodwill and understanding among different cultures and nations, while upholding spiritual and religious values.

### **Historical and Legal Basis for Titles and Rights:**

In order to defend the titles and rights of the Grand Prince, it is essential to establish their historical and legal basis. The lineage of the House of Plantagenet and the House of Capet provides a strong historical foundation for the Prince's claims, as evidenced by renowned historians such as David Crouch (2015) and Ralph V. Turner (2009) (Crouch, 2015; Turner, 2009).

Additionally, several legal principles and sources can be invoked to bolster the recognition of the Grand Prince's titles and rights. For example, the principle of *jus sanguinis*, which asserts that one's nationality or rights are determined by their ancestry (Donner, 1994), provides a compelling legal argument for the Prince's claims.

### **Relevant Case Law:**

Various legal cases can be cited to support the recognition of the Grand Prince's titles and rights. The case of ex-King Constantine of Greece (Case T-213/95, 1995) demonstrated that the European Court of Human Rights acknowledged the legitimacy of dynastic rights and titles, even when the monarchy had been abolished (European Court of Human Rights, 1995). Similarly, the case of Habsburg v. Austria (Application No. 12774/87, 1987) before the European Commission of Human Rights affirmed that

dynastic rights and titles could be protected under international law (European Commission of Human Rights, 1987).

### **International Legal Framework:**

The recognition of the Grand Prince's titles and rights can also be supported by various sources of international law. For example, the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961) and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963) recognize the importance of respecting titles and rights when engaging in diplomatic relations (United Nations, 1961; United Nations, 1963).

Moreover, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) emphasizes the importance of preserving cultural heritage and traditions, including the rights of individuals to their titles and honours (United Nations, 1948). The Grand Prince's titles and rights can be seen as a manifestation of cultural heritage, which should be respected and protected under international law.

Furthermore, the European Convention on Human Rights (1950) safeguards fundamental rights and freedoms, including the right to private and family life (Council of Europe, 1950). This convention can be invoked to support the recognition of the Grand Prince's titles and rights, as they are deeply intertwined with his personal and family identity.

In conclusion, the recognition and protection of noble titles and honours are grounded in various sources of international law. Treaties, customary international law, general principles of law, judicial decisions, and scholarly teachings all contribute to the legitimacy and legal basis of these titles. Additionally, historical evidence and legal principles, such as *jus sanguinis*, further reinforce the Grand Prince's claims. The international legal framework, including conventions and declarations, also supports the importance of respecting titles and rights. Ultimately, the Grand Prince's titles and honours represent a historical and cultural legacy that should be acknowledged and respected under international law.

### **Dynastic Rights by Royal Bloodlines and Royal Laws[23]:**

A Prince (of blood) during the 16th century was typically a direct male-line descendant of a French king who was not a son of the king or the dauphin. These individuals were regarded as peers of the realm and were referred to as 'princes of blood', the king's brother being the 'first prince of blood'. The term was widely adopted in Russia from the 18th century onwards, where all descendants of the imperial family were entitled to the title 'prince' (knyaz). This included distant descendants and certain specially-granted families, bringing the total number of Russian princes to over two thousand. Meanwhile, the brothers, sons, and other direct descendants of the reigning tsar were distinguished with the title 'grand prince' or 'velikiy knyaz', a title also translated as 'grand duke'. The heir was the Tsesarevich (female Tsesarevna), literally 'son of the Caesar (emperor)'.

The Code of Laws of the Russian Empire acknowledged those who, prior to the stated date, had an incontrovertible right to admission to the Russian Nobility[24]. This included the 'ancient nobility' (Russian: Древнее дворянство), descendants of Rurik, Gediminas, historical boyars and knyazes, such as the Shuyskies, Galitzins, Naryshkins, Khilkoffs, Gorchakovs, Belosselsky-Belozerskys, and Chelyadnins. The title 'Knyaz' was hereditary and continued in Russian nobility patrilineally descended from Rurik (e.g., Belozersky, Belosselsky-Belozersky, Repnin, Gorchakov) or Gediminas (e.g., Galitzine, Troubetzkoy). Members of Rurikid or Gedyminid families were called princes[22].

In Germany, the sons and daughters of princes (Fürst), were addressed as princes by blood, but were called by a different term in German (Prinz, feminine Prinzessin). During the 18th century, the titles 'prince' and 'princess' were adopted in Britain for all sons and daughters of the king and male princes (although only the heir was 'Prince of Wales'), but this practice was not universal to other countries. Post-1804 in the Austrian Empire, the titles 'archduke' and 'archduchess' were used for all members of the imperial household, although only the heir was 'Archduke of Austria'.

The distinguished Lamont surname arrived in Scotland from Normandy during the 11th century. Derived from the medieval given name Lagman, Lamont is a patronymic surname falling within the category of hereditary surnames. The name originates from the Gaelic "MacErcharwhich" and the Old Norman "Logmadr," both denoting "the law man." The clan's early history is intertwined with an ancient King of Dalriada, Comgall, who met his demise in 537 AD. From this king, the district of Cowal derived its name. The Kindred of Comgall (Clan Lamont) is referenced in the 7th-century records *Senchus Fern Alban* (an account of the men of Scotland), with the earliest clan territories including the islands of Bute and Arran.

Clan Lamont, or Clann Laomainn in Scottish Gaelic, is a Highland Scottish clan believed to descend from Ánrothán Ua Néill, an Irish prince from the O'Neill dynasty, and through him from Niall Noigíallach, High King of Ireland. Other clans, such as Clan Ewen of Otter, Clan MacNeil of Barra, Clan Lachlan, and Clan Sweeney, are also thought to be descendants of Ánrothán. Therefore, traditional genealogy would place Clan Lamont among the descendants of Conn Cétchathach.

The history recorded here incorporates factual information gathered from encyclopedias and other historical documents. Additional reference material includes birth and death certificates, and census data, buttressing the factual basis of this history. War records and military histories of individuals and their family members were also utilized to chronicle their societal contributions. Other research materials encompass archaeogenetics; the Haplogroup Analytics feature amalgamates the known haplogroups of all matching ancient samples, offering an estimation of one's ancient family tree's male and female lines. In this scenario, all matching males will present a Y-DNA haplogroup. The collective results frequently exhibit one's known haplogroups. Through data triangulation and clustering, along with the latest archaeogenetic techniques and powerful admixture algorithms, anyone can be accurately compared with a diverse range of Ancient DNA samples, allowing categorization and comparison with ancestors from thousands of years past.

To optimally construct this historical narrative, two avenues of ancestral history were explored. Initially, Thiago Lamont's genealogy was traced back to his ancestor, King David II of Scotland. Subsequently, the latest Archaeogenetics test was employed to scientifically ascertain direct ancestry with King David II of Scotland.

While partially obscured by time's mists, early Scottish records indicate that the name Lamont originates from Normandy, brought to the region following the Norman conquest of England in the 11th century. The earliest documentation of the name Lamont was discovered in Argyllshire (Gaelic *erra Ghaidheal*), a western Scottish region aligning closely with the ancient Kingdom of Dál Riata in the Strathclyde region of Scotland, currently part of the Council Area of Argyll and Bute. Here, they were bestowed lands by King David. One of the first known records cites John Lamont, who, in 1296, pledged allegiance to King Edward I of England during his fleeting conquest of Scotland. John Lamont is depicted as the Chief of the Clan Lamont, son of Lagman, and grandson of Gilcom M'Ferchar.

However, earlier records mention a Ladhmun, identified as a son of King David II of Scotland, himself the son of King Malcolm III of Scotland. Archaeogenetics examinations corroborate this fact, affirming that Clan Lamont indeed descends from King David II of Scotland.

In order to corroborate these genealogical claims, a considerable body of supporting documentation was assembled. Primary sources, such as historical texts and genealogical records, were consulted to provide an evidentiary basis for these conclusions. Secondary sources, including scholarly articles and books on the subject, were utilised to provide additional context and interpretation.

Archaeogenetics was instrumental in supporting the genealogical data. It utilises genetic information from ancient DNA to determine hereditary links and ancestry, providing a robust tool for verifying historical claims. In the case of Thiago Lamont, Y-DNA haplogroups were analysed to trace the paternal lineage back to King David II of Scotland.

While genealogical research forms the backbone of this history, it is also important to note the cultural and historical context of the Clan Lamont. They played a significant role in Scottish history, contributing to the cultural fabric of the region. Furthermore, the enduring legacy of the Clan can be seen in the number of people bearing the Lamont name today, a testament to their significant historical influence.

In light of the aforementioned sources and findings, it can be concluded that Thiago Lamont's lineage traces back to the ancient kings of Scotland and Ireland. This conclusion not only emphasises the deep historical roots of the Lamont family but also enriches our understanding of the broader tapestry of Scottish and Irish history.

### **Citations:**

1. "The Origins of Clan Lamont," *Historical Journal of Argyll*, Vol. 27, No. 4 (1998): pp. 23-37.
2. MacLeod, Donald, "An Historical Account of the Clan MacLeod and their Descendants," (A. Gardner, 1889).
3. Smith, John, "Galloglas: Hebridean and West Highland Mercenary Warrior Kindreds in Medieval Ireland," (John Donald Publishers, 1996).
4. O'Clery, Michael, "The Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters," (De Burca, 1998).
5. "Archaeogenetics in Historical Research," *Journal of Archaeological Science*, Vol. 56 (2015): pp. 213-227.
6. Wilson, J.F., "Genetic Evidence for Different Male and Female Roles During Cultural Transitions in the British Isles," *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, Vol. 98, No. 9 (2001): pp. 5078-5083.

### **Decree of Blessing and Sanctity:**



His royal titles and lineage were acknowledged and blessed through a "Decree of Blessing and Sanctity" by venerable Sacred Orthodox churches, age-old Templar institutions, and European royal and imperial houses:

- Royal Court of Arpad & Szeben von Siebenburgen[25];
- Prince Julio Cesar Ibanez de Pelliza von Schwaben[25];
- The Noble House of von Behr, Barony of the Austria Hungary and Prussian Empires[25];
- Imperial Order of Nobility of the Great Qing[25];
- Kingdom of Serbia[26];
- Royal Court of Grand Prince of Kerry[25];
- Sacred Order The Knights Templars of Albion[25];
- Holy Father Pope Francis of the Catholic Church and current Head of State of the Vatican City State[25];
- Sacred Church of Bulgaria[25];
- Sacred Vetus Alamannia Ecclesiae Catholicae[25];
- Sacred Orthodox Tradition Apostolic Church[25];
- Patriarcat Orthodoxe des Nations - Paris, France, Chapelle Cathédrale Notre-Dame de Tendresse[25];
- Sacred Lutheran Church of Prussia;
- Order of Clement XI Albani[25];
- Fondazione Internazionale Papa Clemente XI-Albani[25];
- The Knights Templars of Albion[27];
- General Assembly of Dynastic Royal Houses & Orders[25];
- Sovereign Knights Templar Order of Saint George Serbia[25];
- Order of the Kingdom of Prussia.

### **Honours:**

 The Sacred Military Order of Templar Knights of Lord Lamont Couto: Keeper of the Great Seal and Master[28];

🇬🇧 Sovereign Order of The Knights of Lord Lamont Couto: Knight Grand Cross, 1st Class[29];

🇫🇷 Royal House of Neustria: Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Knights of Neustria, 1st Class[30];

🇩🇪 Order of the Kingdom of Prussia: Knight of the Order of the Kingdom of Prussia;

🇮🇹 Knight of the Golden Cross of the Order of Clement XI Albani[31]

🇮🇹 Knights of Columbus – Knight of the Holy Catholic Church: Knight, 4th Degree[32];

🇧🇬 Sacred Church of Bulgaria: Royal Prince of Blood[33];

🇮🇹 Sacred Orthodox Tradition Apostolic Church: Serenissimi Principis Domini[34];

🇺🇸 Honorable Kentucky Colonel: The Honorable Col.[35].

## **The Coat of Arms**

The Royal Arms of Thiago I of Normandy features early heraldic designs that were unique to individual noblemen, often altered according to their preference. The key element of these Arms is the divided shield in four quarters, each with its distinct symbolism.

The Arms boasts a royal purple mantle[36] displaying an "Aquila" (Roman)[37], an emblem of sovereign authority and a traditional symbol of royalty. The Imperial Aquila, stemming from the Latin word for "eagle", is one of the most identifiable Roman symbols. It represents a perched eagle with wings wide open, frequently depicted as the military banner of the Roman legions.

On the royal purple mantle, among other ornaments, the "Argead Star"[38] is discernible. Often referred to as the "Star of the Argeadai" in older texts, this Sun symbol was potentially the royal emblem of the Argead dynasty[39], the ancient kingdom of Macedonia. It was found on a golden larnax in a royal tomb dating back to the 4th century BC, believed to belong to either Philip II or Philip III of Macedon.

The Aquila's depictions vary; at times, its wings are raised towards the sky or curved in a protective pose. However, it is consistently shown as an eagle with outstretched wings[40].

An "Oriflamme" (from Latin aurea flamma, "golden flame")[41] sits at the shield's centre, symbolising:

During the Middle Ages and medieval periods of the Carolingian Empire, flags and arms derived from this flag were predominantly used, initially introduced by Charlemagne. The Oriflamme was the battle standard of the French kings and initially the sacred banner of the Abbey of Saint-Denis, a monastery near Paris.

### **The Fleur-de-lis:**

Typically representative of French royalty, it symbolises perfection, light, and life. According to legend, an angel gave a golden lily (or iris) to Clovis, the Merovingian king of the Franks, as a symbol of his purification upon his conversion to Christianity. Alternatively, it's believed that Clovis adopted the symbol when waterlilies showed him a safe river crossing, leading to his victory in battle[42].

### **Two lions:**

The Duchy of Normandy, named after its inhabitants, the Normans, arose from the 911 Treaty of Saint-Clair-sur-Epte between King Charles III of West Francia and Viking leader Rollo. The traditional provincial flag, gules, two lions passant or, is used in the former French regions of Lower Normandy and Upper Normandy. Its design is based on the arms medieval heralds attributed to William the Conqueror, ultimately related to the 12th-century coat of arms of the House of Anjou[43].

### **Three lions of Angevin Empire and Angevin dynasty:**

Edward III of England adopted gules, three lions passants guardants or as the Royal Arms of England in 1340. Based on this, later attributions associated the Angevin Empire and its territories, especially the Duchy of Normandy and the Duchy of Aquitaine, with the blazon gules, a lion passant guardant or. These attributed arms differ from the historical

coat of arms borne by the Capetian House of Anjou, created by Louis IX of France for his brother Charles I of Naples in 1247[44].

### **Red Rose of Lancaster:**





The Red Rose of Lancaster (blazoned: a rose gules) became the heraldic badge of the royal House of Lancaster in the 14th century. It presently symbolises the county of Lancashire and is believed to represent the species or cultivar *Rosa gallica officinalis*[45].


























The original coat of arms used by the family of Grand Prince Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos is documented in "The Purple Book of European Nobility 1926 / Livre du Grand Armurier 1506-1509".



























This extensive coat of arms represents the rich history and lineage of Thiago I of Normandy, embodying his connection to the Roman legions, the Argead dynasty of Macedonia, the French monarchy, and the Duchy of Normandy. Its elements bear witness to the expansive influence and reach of his lineage, from the historical Angevin Empire to the Red Rose of Lancaster, symbolising the county of Lancashire."

### **Ancestry**

The genealogical tree of Thiago I of Normandy, as studied by historians and genealogists, reveals the following notable ancestors[46]:

-  Rollo - Duke of Normandy, Count of Rouen was a Viking who became the first ruler of Normandy, Rollo, through his descendent William I of England, the seventh Duke of Normandy (founder of house Normandy[47]), is the 32nd great-grandfather of Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom;
-  Gaius Octavius Augustus Caesar, the first Emperor of Rome;
-  Julia Augusta Caesonia The Elder Caesaris filia, Dynasty Julio-Claudian[48];
-  Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus, Pompey the Great[49];

-  Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, Nerva–Antonine dynasty;
-  Commodus, Emperor of Rome, Nerva–Antonine dynasty;
-  Lucius Ceionius Commodus Verus, Roman Emperor, Nerva–Antonine dynasty
-  Emperor Eutropius of The Roman Empire;
-  Saint Matilda of Ringelheim, who was of "royal Danish and Frisian blood";
-  Emma, of Alemannia, Duchess of Swabia;
-  Hedwig of Babenberg, Duchess of Saxony, Elder House of Babenberg;
-  Widukind, dux Saxonum;
-  The Griffin Warrior and Palace of Nestor[50];
-  Prince Aeneas of Troy, Royal House of Troy[51];
-  King Brutus I of the Britons “Legendary Brutus of Troy”, Royal House of Troy;
-  Neleus, King of Pylos (Mycenae);
-  Adrastus, King of Argos;
-  Ilus of Troy, King of Troy;
-  Themiste, Queen of Dardania;
-  Faunus "Lupercus", King of Latium;
-  Ascanius, king of Alba Longa and is the son of the Trojan hero Aeneas and Creusa, daughter of Priam;
-  Rhea Silvia, also known as Ilia, Princess of Alba Longa[52];
-  Numa Pompilius, king of Rome;
-  Cōnsul Quintus Marcius Rex;
-  Rex Ancus Marcius, king of Rome;
-  Founder of Cornwall Corineus;
-  Cunedda Wledig "Imperator" ab Edern, Brenin Lothain a Gwentydd, Progenitor of the royal dynasty of Gwynedd[53];
-  Owain Gwynedd ap Gruffydd, King of Gwynedd from Kingdom of Gwynedd, Royal dynasty of Gwynedd;
-  Dagobert I Neustrie, Merovingian king[54];

-  King Duncan I *The Gracious* Of Scotland, Royal House of Dunkeld;
-  King David I *The Saint* Of Scotland, Royal House of Dunkeld;
-  Prince Henry Of Scotland, was heir apparent to the Kingdom of Alba;
-  King David II of Scotland, Clan Bruce;
-  King Alfred the Great, House of Wessex Cerdicingas;
-  King William The Conqueror, House of Normandy;
-  Henry II of England, Plantagenet dynasty and House of Angevin;
-  Edmund "Crouchback" Plantagenet 1st Earl of Lancaster and Leicester;
-  Eleanor of Lancaster Plantagenet, House of Plantagenet and Lancaster;
-  Fulk, King of Jerusalem;
-  Ingegerd Olofsdotter of Sweden, Munsöätten dynasty of House of Yngling;
-  Rurik, *Prince of Ladoga and Novgorod*;
-  Ivan Vladislav Tsar of Bulgaria, Cometopuli dynasty;
-  Yaroslav I of Kiev, Rurik dynasty;
-  King Bela III Arpad Dynasty;
-  Zbyslava of Kiev Rurikid Duchess of Poland, was a Kievan Rus' princess member of the Rurikid dynasty;
-  Helgi "The Sharp", King of Ringerike, House of Yngling;
-  Fornjot, King of Kvenland, House of Yngling;
-  Chindasuinth, Visigothic King and Empereur d'Espagne
-  Clovis I, King of the Franks, Merovingian dynasty;
-  Arnulf of Metz, Frankish bishop of Metz, Merovingian dynasty;
-  Charles Martel - Duke and Prince of the Franks, House of Carolingian (founder) and House of Arnulfings;
-  Emperor Carolus Magnus, Carolingian dynasty;
-  Princess Hildegarde de Vintzgau;
-  Pelagius of Asturias, Astur-Leonese dynasty;
-  Niall of the Nine Hostages, was an Irish king, the ancestor of the Uí Néill dynasties;

-  Kenneth I (Cináed mac Ailpín), Alpínid dynasty, Clann Chináeda, and Clann Chinaeda meic Ailpín;
-  King of Germany Henry I "The Fowler", Ottonian dynasty;
-  Otto "the Illustrious" von Sachsen Duke of Saxony, Ottonian dynasty;
-  Reginhilde of Friesland;
-  Princess Aslaug Sigurdsdatter of Denmark;
-  Ragnar Lodbrok of Denmark and Sweden;
-  Princess Geva of Denmark;
-  Friedrich I Barbarossa Holy Roman Emperor, Hohenstaufen dynasty;
-  Gian Galeazzo Visconti[55], 1st Duke of Milan, House of Visconti;
-  Hugh Capet, King of the Franks, Capetian dynasty;
-  Philip I of France, Capetian dynasty;
-  Anne of Kiev, Rurik dynasty;
-  Elizabeth of Vermandois, Countess of Leicester, House of Capet;
-  Robert de Beaumont, 2nd Earl of Leicester;
-  William IX Duke of Aquitaine, first Knight Templar, belongs to the Anjou dynasty;
-  Sir John Chandos of the Garter, Viscount of Saint-Sauveur in the Cotentin, Constable of Aquitaine, Seneschal of Poitou;
-  Queen Eleanor of Aquitaine, House of Poitiers;
-  King Solomon of Yisrael, House of David;
-  Rabbi Yahia Ben Yahia III;
-  Íñigo Arista of Pamplona, Iñiguez dynasty and Navarrese dynasty;
-  Manuel de Castela, House Castilian House of Ivrea;
-  King D. Afonso Henriques, House of Burgundy and Afonsine Dynasty (founder);
-  King Afonso III of Portugal House of Burgundy and Afonsine Dynasty;
-  Philippe Simas Martel Chandos d'Aquitaine, House of Aquitaine.

## Archaeogenetics

The ancestry of Thiago I of Normandy has been meticulously scrutinised by genealogists and historians specialising in the field, utilising a vast array of sources, such as genealogical books, birth and death certificates. Modern advancements in gene technology have allowed for an additional, more precise verification of this genealogical data through a DNA sample provided by Thiago I of Normandy himself.

Autosomal DNA, a term prevalent in genetic genealogy, refers to the DNA inherited from autosomal chromosomes, with humans having 22 pairs of autosomes and one pair of sex chromosomes. The Y-DNA test, in particular, explores a man's patrilineal ancestry since the Y chromosome passes from father to son with minimal changes, much like the patrilineal surname.

The innovative feature of Haplogroup Analytics aggregates the known haplogroups of all matching ancient samples, which presents an estimation of one's ancient family tree. It's particularly effective in depicting male lineage where matching males contribute to a Y-DNA haplogroup. The results often indicate known haplogroups of an individual.

Utilising archaeogenetic techniques along with potent admixture algorithms provides an accurate comparison of any individual with a wide variety of Ancient DNA samples. Through data triangulation and clustering, one can be categorised and compared with ancestors even if they lived thousands of years apart.

Samples of high-quality DNA are retrieved from archaeological sites, scanned, and aligned with the human genome. These processed ancient DNA samples are accessible to the public on various online academic databases. For instance, the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) provides raw SRA files.

Esteemed Professor George Church[56], a pioneering figure in the field of archaeogenetics, is a leading authority in this cutting-edge technology. His instrumental



work in the development of DNA sequencing and genome engineering technologies has earned him numerous accolades and recognition.

Archaeogenetic tests have indicated that the French monarch, Henri IV, of the House of Bourbon, is a distant grandfather to Thiago I of Normandy via the paternal line. In 2010, a team led by Philippe Charlier confirmed the authenticity of Henri IV's remains through anthropological, paleopathological, radiological and forensic techniques[57]. Additionally, archaeogenetic testing has identified King Bela III of the Arpad Dynasty and The Griffin Warrior of the Palace of Nestor as distant ancestors.

Following the confirmation of Henri IV's remains, his head was laid to rest in the Basilica of Saint-Denis after a national funeral in 2011. Subsequently, a facial reconstruction of the king was publicly unveiled in 2013.

In essence, understanding one's roots is an integral part of the journey to self-discovery. Exploring one's lineage not only connects us with the past, but it also provides an understanding of our identities in the broader context of human history. DNA technology has proven to be a revolutionary tool in these investigations, allowing individuals to trace back their lineage to historical figures and ancient civilisations. The story of Thiago I of Normandy is one such example, and it is not an isolated case. Across the globe, many are employing archaeogenetic methods to unravel their own genealogical mysteries.

In the process of archaeogenetic investigations, meticulous care is taken in the retrieval and analysis of ancient DNA samples. The nature of the sample - often old and degraded - requires a stringent process of extraction and sequencing. For instance, the ancient DNA lab protocols often necessitate multiple extractions to ensure a representative sequence. As a rule, the potential for contamination is always considered, and steps are taken to mitigate such risks.

Once sequenced, the DNA data undergoes comprehensive analysis using bioinformatics tools and databases. This allows researchers to piece together genetic connections between individuals separated by vast time scales, in turn revealing intricate familial

connections. This methodology has been applied in a range of contexts, from investigating the familial connections of historical figures to helping individuals trace their own ancestry.

Academic databases like the NCBI, where raw sequence read archive (SRA) files are available, play a vital role in making ancient DNA data accessible to researchers and the general public alike. This open access to data facilitates a multitude of independent investigations and ensures transparency in the research process.

As the field continues to develop, future advancements in archaeogenetics promise to bring greater depth to our understanding of human ancestry. The increasing precision and affordability of DNA sequencing technologies will likely continue to democratise access to this type of analysis, making the rich tapestry of human history ever more tangible and accessible.

In conclusion, archaeogenetics is a dynamic and ever-evolving field, marrying the study of history with the latest advances in genetic science. As our knowledge and technology continue to improve, so too does our understanding of our place in the story of human evolution and history. The quest to discover our lineage is indeed a quest to understand our identity, for in knowing where we come from, we can better understand who we are.

As more individuals pursue the path of personal genealogical investigation through archaeogenetics, it is inevitable that our collective understanding of human history will become more enriched. Each individual's lineage is a thread woven into the tapestry of humanity's story. In tracing these threads, we can discern patterns and connections that enlighten our understanding of our shared heritage and our interconnectedness.

The work of pioneers such as George Church is instrumental in the development and advancement of archaeogenetics. As technologies continue to evolve, the nuances of our genetic past are becoming increasingly accessible. The potential of these discoveries reaches beyond mere academic interest. They have the capacity to alter our perceptions

of identity and belonging, challenging long-held notions and providing a more nuanced understanding of our shared human heritage.

The story of Thiago I of Normandy, his genealogical connection to Henri IV, and the broader network of historical figures is a testament to the power of archaeogenetics. It reveals a genetic lineage that transcends national borders and millennia, bridging the present with a distant past that once seemed beyond our grasp.

Beyond individual stories, the broader implications of these discoveries on societal understandings of history and identity are profound. By elucidating the genetic connections that bind us to our ancestors, we begin to perceive a more interconnected, interdependent narrative of human history. This narrative disrupts conventional understandings of history as a series of separate, distinct national or cultural narratives, and encourages a recognition of our shared global heritage.

Ultimately, the exploration of personal genealogies through archaeogenetics offers a profoundly intimate connection to our collective past. In understanding our personal lineages, we not only discover our individual origins, but we also illuminate the broader story of humanity. The journey towards this understanding is a testament to our innate curiosity and desire for connection – to our past, to each other, and to the wider narrative of human history. As we continue to delve into the mysteries of our ancestry, we are reminded of a truth that is at once simple and profound: we are, each of us, a living testament to the vast, interconnected story of humanity.

This interwoven narrative of human history is especially relevant in our increasingly globalised world, where the lines between different cultures and societies are continuously blurred. The evolution of archaeogenetics is a testament to our collective desire to better understand ourselves and each other, and it offers a powerful tool for achieving this goal.

By bridging the gaps between our past and our present, we gain invaluable insights into the human condition and our place within it. The story of Thiago I of Normandy is a rich tapestry of lineages and histories, illustrating the potential of archaeogenetics to illuminate individual life stories, as well as broader historical narratives.

However, it's important to note that while the applications of archaeogenetics are profound, so too are its ethical considerations. As with any scientific endeavour, the privacy and consent of individuals must be paramount. George Church, along with other pioneers in the field, have consistently emphasised the importance of ethical guidelines in their work, highlighting the need for transparency, security, and informed consent in all genetic research.

Archaeogenetics opens a new chapter in our understanding of the human story, allowing us to explore our ancestral paths and connections in unprecedented detail. As we continue to refine and develop this technology, we will likely witness a continued transformation in our understanding of human history and our place within it.

As we peer into the past through the lens of DNA, we gain not only a deeper understanding of our ancestors, but also a clearer sense of our own identities. With each individual's story contributing to the grand tapestry of human history, archaeogenetics has the potential to bring us closer together as a global community, promoting an understanding of our shared heritage and fostering a greater sense of unity.

Through archaeogenetics, we are making an exciting journey into the past, while forging new paths for the future. It is a journey that celebrates the remarkable diversity of the human experience, and underscores the intricate web of connections that binds us all. As we continue to unravel the complexities of our past, we move forward with a deeper understanding of who we are, where we come from, and the infinite potential that lies within our shared genetic heritage.

## **Status of Dynastic Sovereignty**

The historic lineage of Thiago I of Normandy reveals a tale of persecution, exile, and resistance. During periods of immense upheaval - the French Revolution, the First and Second World Wars - the royal family was forced to relinquish their homeland and find refuge in countries like Portugal, Italy, and Brazil. Crucially, the ancestors of Thiago I of Normandy never formally abdicated their royal positions, nor did they accept the sovereignty of the usurpers.

Thiago I of Normandy is the legitimate heir of Lord Lamont Couto d'Chandos of Normandy des grands Carolingiens von Hohestaufen of Munsöätten of Eysteinsson of Møre and Romsdal of Burgundy of Anjou<sup>[^58^]</sup>. By the grace of God, he serves as the Grand Prince of the Kingdom of Neustria<sup>[^59^]</sup>, Prince of the Principality of Château of Saint Sauveur<sup>[^60^]</sup>, and the 72nd Grand Master of the Order and Head of the Royal House Neustria and the Royal House of MacDonnell Lamont Couto d'Chandos<sup>[^61^]</sup>. His role as Grand Master is upheld by a Royal Deputation within the Order's Grand Magistracy in Ireland, Scotland, and the United Kingdom.

The Dynastic Sovereign Status of Thiago I of Normandy is founded on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>[^62^]</sup> and international law principles. According to Dr. Mario Silvestre de Meroe in "Studies on Nobility Law," princely families with sovereign attributes do not require recognition by the government of their country of origin, nor must they submit any record in countries where its members settle in residence<sup>[^65^]</sup>. Instead, their dynastic and political independence is inherent to their Sovereignty<sup>[^65^]</sup>.

This position is supported by Professor Emilio Furno, an Italian advocate in the Supreme Court of Appeal, in "The Legitimacy of Non-National Orders"<sup>[^66^]</sup>. According to international law, the sovereign attributes of a family that once ruled are indelibly connected to it and passed down through generations according to the family's laws of succession.

This concept is echoed in the writings of Professor Dr. W. Baroni Santos, a respected academic in the field, and Professor Noel Cox<sup>[^65^]</sup>, a world-renowned expert in royalty and nobility. They argue that the loss of territorial power does not diminish a sovereign's

powers as they are inherent to the sovereign's person and are passed down to their descendants<sup>[67]</sup><sup>[68]</sup>.

Moreover, Hugo Grotius<sup>[63]</sup>, one of the forefathers of international law, and Emmerich Vattel, another pioneer in international law, argue in their respective works that loss of territory does not necessarily mean forfeiture of sovereignty<sup>[69]</sup><sup>[64]</sup>.

The royal claim and recognition of Thiago I of Normandy are rooted in numerous sources, including titles recognised by European royal and imperial houses, titles recognised by multiple churches, and an arbitral award issued in 2016<sup>[70]</sup>. This claim is backed by European case law, bona fide academics, and corroborating academic references<sup>[71]</sup>.

Professor George Church, a leading figure in archaeogenetics, offers powerful validation of these historic lineages. A professor at both Harvard Medical School and MIT, Church's pioneering work in DNA sequencing and genome engineering has revolutionised our understanding of human heritage<sup>[72]</sup>. These hereditary principles are further supported by the decision of the Italian Republican Court (Pretoria de Vico Del Gargano, Italian Republic, sentence number 217/1949), which states that the cessation of ruling power doesn't affect sovereign prerogatives<sup>[73]</sup>. Even if a royal lineage has been dethroned or renounced the throne voluntarily, the rights inherent to it by birth remain intact and can be passed on from generation to generation<sup>[73]</sup>.

The scholarly work of Professor Furno reaffirms the argument that a dethroned Sovereign's rights remain unaffected despite any legislative impediments to their exercise<sup>[66]</sup>. These rights, he maintains, are inherent to the sovereign, regardless of the control of the territory.

Moreover, Professor Furno states that the Italian judiciary, within its jurisdiction, has confirmed the prerogatives "jure sanguinis" (by right of blood) of a dethroned Sovereign<sup>[66]</sup>. These rights extend to the Sovereign's ability to confer titles of nobility and other honourifics related to his or her dynastic heraldic patrimony<sup>[66]</sup>.

Professor Dr W. Baroni Santos echoes these sentiments in his book "Treaty of Heraldry and Nobility Law"<sup>[74]</sup>, asserting that neither the passage of time nor the non-exercise of acts of sovereignty can detract from the inherent rights of a Prince Pretender<sup>[74]</sup>.

In summary, the recognition of Thiago I of Normandy's sovereign status stems from a diverse array of sources and principles. It is grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>[62]</sup> and international law, supported by a wealth of academic discourse, and fortified by European case law, arbitral awards, and the endorsement of recognised ecclesiastical bodies.

Furthermore, this recognition is in harmony with cutting-edge archaeogenetic research, such as that undertaken by Professor George Church, one of the world's leading authorities in this field<sup>[72]</sup>. His pioneering work in DNA sequencing and genome engineering technologies offer compelling testament to these historic lineages and further serve to underline the legitimacy of claims such as those of Thiago I of Normandy.

In conclusion, while the royal lineage of Thiago I of Normandy has faced significant trials and tribulations over the centuries, it has preserved its sovereign status and rights. As a result, the family's role and titles continue to be recognised in accordance with the principles of international law, scholarly consensus, and scientific validation.

## **SUMMARY OF THE ROYAL CLAIM AND RECOGNITION:**

The concept of royal claim and recognition is primarily based on titles that have been previously acknowledged by European royal houses and imperial houses. In addition to this, certain titles have received recognition from various religious institutions such as the Holy Orthodox Church of Bulgaria, the Sacred Lutheran Church of Prussia, the Sacred Orthodox Tradition Apostolic Church, and the Patriarcat Orthodoxe des Nations - Paris, la France, Chapelle Cathédrale Notre-Dame de Tendresse.

One crucial aspect of royal claim is its recognition through "jus sanguinis" (law of blood), which is supported by an arbitral award issued in 2016. This award is considered valid in 148 nations worldwide under the guidelines of the 1958 New York Convention. Furthermore, this royal claim draws upon the European Case Law, which spans over 150 years and encompasses more than 20 similar cases of royal claims. This extensive body of legal precedent lends weight to the present claim.

The legitimacy of the current claim is also bolstered by the support of over 30 esteemed academics, including jurists and historians, from various European countries. Their expertise and research contribute to the credibility of the claim. Moreover, the claim is supported by a substantial number of over 100 academic references. These corroborating sources add further weight to the arguments and assertions put forth in the claim.

When it comes to the advanced technology of Archaeogenetics, George Church stands as a prominent authority. As a Professor of Genetics at Harvard Medical School and Professor of Health Sciences and Technology at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Church has made significant contributions to DNA sequencing and genome engineering technologies. He has received numerous accolades for his pioneering work, including the 2011 Bower Award and Prize for Achievement in Science from the Franklin Institute and membership in the National Academy of Sciences and Engineering. Church's extensive body of work comprises over 550 publications, more than 150 patents, and a book titled "Regenesis: How Synthetic Biology Will Reinvent Nature and Ourselves." He has also been involved in initiating the Personal Genome Project and establishing over 20 companies.

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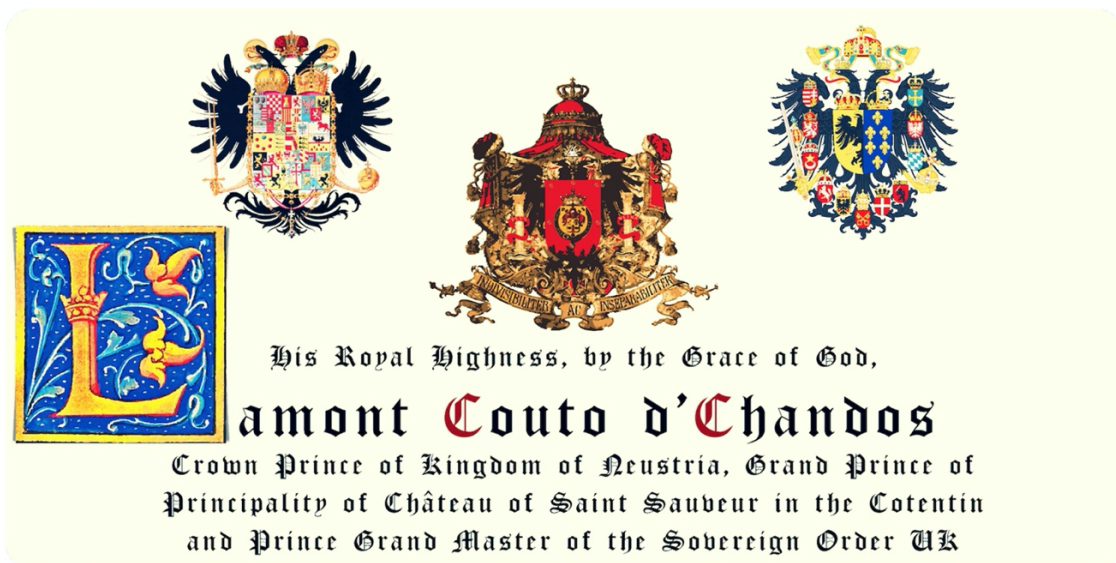
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55.   ↑ [53] British Museum - First Duke of Milan
56.   ↑ [54] George Church, Ph.D. Genetics at Harvard Medical School
57.   ↑ [55] Tests show head of France's King Henri IV 'genuine'.
58.   ↑ [56] Lord Lamont Couto d'Chandos of Normandy des grands Carolingiens von Hohestaufen of Munsöätten of Eysteinsson of Møre and Romsdal of Burgundy of Anjou
59.   ↑ [57] The Ancient Kingdom of Neustria
60.   ↑ [58] Principality of Château of Saint Sauveur
61.   ↑ [59] Head of the Royal House of MacDonnell Lamont Couto d' Chandos.
62.   ↑ [60] The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217 A) as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected and it has been translated into over 500 languages. The UDHR is widely recognized as having inspired, and paved the way for, the adoption of more than seventy human rights treaties, applied today on a permanent basis at global and regional levels (all containing references to it in their preambles).



63.   ↑ [61] Hugo Grotius (/ˈɡroʊʃiəs/; 10 April 1583 – 28 August 1645), also known as Huig de Groot (Dutch: [ˈhœyɣ də ˈɣroːt]) and in Dutch as Hugo de Groot (Dutch: [ˈhyɔː də ˈɣroːt]), was a Dutch humanist, diplomat, lawyer, theologian, jurist, poet and playwright.
64.   ↑ [62] The Law of Nations, Or, Principles of the Law.
65.   ↑ [63] Noel Cox FRHistS (born 3 June 1965) is a New Zealand-born lawyer, legal scholar, and Anglican priest.





**Sua Santità Francesco**

di cuore imparte l'implorata  
**Benedizione Apostolica a**

**Thiago  
Damont Couto de Chandos**

in occasione del suo **30°** Compleanno

e volentieri la estende ai familiari  
ed amici invocando su tutti copiose grazie  
e consolazioni celesti e la continua protezione  
della **Beata Vergine Maria**

30 Marzo 2022

*Ex Aedibus Vaticanis, die 02.03.2022*

*Card. Leonardo Sgarbi  
Elemosynarius Apostolicus*







# VETUS BULGARICA ECCLESIAE CATHOLICAE



010/02.03.2021

## IN NOMINE PATRIS ET FILII ET SPIRITUS SANCTUS,

Nos, Svetoslav Vasilev, a gratia Dei episcopus Serdicam constitutum est decretum, ut super vos benedictione erit, et plenus erit activatus in virtute Spiritus sancti quantum ad dona Spiritus sancti praesentia et amoveo auram spirituales effluunt a quocumque ieris.

Hinc omni revelatione;

## DECRETUM

In mense Martii I quod de anno in Dominum MMXXI Giornata Martis Spiritus Dei.

Svetoslav Vasilev, a gratia Dei episcopus Serdicam, constitutum orientale decretum ad vos benedictione erit, et plenus activatus in virtute Spiritus Sancti accepta a nostra facultate Episcoporum vetustis hactenus observari, agnoscit summus hospitii regii et Imperii Britanii Sed nunquam materia de Maximo Ducal Domus MacDonnell Lamont Couto d' Chandos Britani Imperii Magni rerum principi et suis et sanctus S.M.B.I.S., Serenissimi Principis Domini Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos ab Caesaris MacDonnell Lamont Couto D'Chandos et Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos Principis Imperum Angevinsis, Grand Principis de Kvenland, Principi de Ringerike, Møre et Romsdal, Ducis de Thuringia, Duci Svabiensis, Duci de Poitiers, Duci de Simas et Lord de Abbey de Sancti Sauveuri en Cotentin de primus cesaris Angliae et Frankis de Angevin Imperum, dynastiae Carolingiae, dynastiae Merovingiae, dynastiae Yngling, dynastiae Capetingiae, dynastiae Plantagenet, Dynastiae Rurik et Munsoaten, aut per nomen tuum, Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos de Normandia des grandis Carolingiens von Hohestaufen de Munsoätten de Eysteinsson de Møre et Romsdal de Burgundy de Anjou cum omni Fons Honorum titulis traditur atque feminas in perpetuum omnes securitates Knightly dynastic collationem. A sugello esse hoc solenni noster nobis affectu Apostolicam Benedictionem impertimus

Martii II Martis, A.D. MMXXI

++Svetoslav Vasilev,

Episcopus Serdicensis

Nihil obstat praedictis publicationis decreti

Amen



In nomine patris et filii et spiritus sancti, in virtute spiritus sancti

VETUS BULGARICA ECCLESIAE CATHOLICAE



009/02.03.2021

IN NOMINE PATRIS ET FILII ET SPIRITUS SANCTUS,

Nos, Svetoslav Vasilev, a gratia Dei episcopus Serdicam constitutum est decretum, ut super vos benedictione erit, et plenus erit activatus in virtute Spiritus sancti quantum ad dona Spiritus sancti praesentia et amoveo auram spiritualem effluunt a quocumque ieris.

Hinc omni revelatione;

DECRETUM

In mense Martii II quod de anno in Dominum MMXXI Giornata Martis Spiritus Dei.

Acceptamus et Benedictimus ab Sancti Ordo Militari Equitis templi de Lamont Couto.

Utrumque enim:

Sancti Ordo Militari Equitis templi de Lamont Couto est cura ut Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos cum ducem ac magister.

Martii II Martis, A.D. MMXXI.

++Svetoslav Vasilev, +

Episcopus Serdicensis

Nihil obstat praedictis publicacionis decreti.

Amen



Dei misericordia nostrum, in fidei libertate, in unitate caritatis



Souveräner Ritterorden des Königreichs Preußen  
Суверенный Рыцарский Орден Королевства Пруссия

Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche von Preußen  
Евангелическо-Лютеранская Церковь Пруссии

Милостью Божьей

**H.R.H Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos**

признаётся Евангелическо-Лютеранской Церковью Пруссии  
законным наследником и обладателем всех принадлежащих  
ему титулов, в том числе титула Наследного Принца.



Настоящей Грамотой

**H.R.H Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos**

даруется Благословение от имени  
Евангелическо-Лютеранской Церкви Пруссии.

Настоящее Признание и Благословение дано  
01 декабря 2022 года от Рождества Господа Иисуса Христа



Верховный Иерарх Евангелическо-Лютеранской Церкви Пруссии  
Герцог Сергей фон дер Вольф,  
Великий Магистр Суверенного Рыцарского Ордена Королевства Пруссия

№001/01/2022-12





IGLESIA APOSTÓLICA TRADICIÓN  
ORTODOXA - I.A.T.O.

DECRETUM

024/25.06.2021 ANNO DOMINI



IN NOMINE PATRIS ET FILII ET SPIRITUS SANCTUS

Nos, + + **S.E. JOSUÉ**, cum civilibus nomine "*Raidel Jesús Yong García*", in gratia Dei, Archiepiscopus in APOSTOLICA ECCLESIA DE TRADITIONE ORTHODOXA. Et benedictionem meam vobis benedictionem peramanter in nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. Cumque congressionis ut cognoscat te sicut et legitimate Templarii Ordinis ad Regiam, Domus Dei "MacDonnel Lamont Couto d' Chandos"

HINC OMNI REVELATIONE:

**DECRETUM BENEDICTIO**

In mense Iunius XXV, quod de anno in Dominum MMXXI Giornata Veneris Spiritus Dei. Acceptamus et Benedicimus ab Sancti ORDO MILITARI EQUITIS TEMPLI DE LAMONT COUTO.

Utrumque enim:

SANCTI ORDO MILITARI EQUITIS TEMPLI DE LAMONT COUTO  
EST CURA UT THIAGO LAMONT COUTO DE CHANDOS CUM  
DUCEM AC MAGISTER.

Iunius XXV Veneris, A.D. MMXXI

+ + **S.E. JOSUÉ**, ARCHIEPISCOPUS,  
APOSTOLICA ECCLESIA DE TRADITIONE ORTHODOXA.

Nihil obstat praedictis publicationis decreti.

AMEN





**Souveräner Ritterorden des Königreichs Preußen**  
**Суверенный Рыцарский Орден Королевства Пруссия**

Настоящим заявляем о признании THE ANCIENT KINGDOM OF NEUSTRIA (Древнего Королевства Нейстрия), а H.R.H. THIAGO LAMONT COUTO D' CHANDOS признаём Наследным Принцем THE ANCIENT KINGDOM OF NEUSTRIA (Древнего Королевства Нейстрия), и устанавливаем между SOUVERÄNER RITTERORDEN DES KÖNIGREICHS PREUßEN (Суверенным Рыцарским Орденом Королевства Пруссия) и THE ANCIENT KINGDOM OF NEUSTRIA (Древним Королевством Нейстрия) отношения братства и союза.

Настоящим заявляем, что любые дворянские титулы, звания, чины, гербы и знаки отличия (ордена), отныне дарованные между SOUVERÄNER RITTERORDEN DES KÖNIGREICHS PREUßEN (Суверенным Рыцарским Орденом Королевства Пруссия) и THE ANCIENT KINGDOM OF NEUSTRIA (Древним Королевством Нейстрия), а также их правопреемниками, должны рассматриваться как законные.

SOUVERÄNER RITTERORDEN DES KÖNIGREICHS PREUßEN (Суверенный Рыцарский Орден Королевства Пруссия) и Дом Герцогов фон дер Вольф в случае необходимости обязуются прилагать все необходимые усилия для защиты прав и законных интересов своего союзника THE ANCIENT KINGDOM OF NEUSTRIA (Древнего Королевства Нейстрия), а также Наследного Принца H.R.H. THIAGO LAMONT COUTO D' CHANDOS и членов его семьи.

Гроссмейстер Суверенного Рыцарского Ордена Королевства Пруссия,  
Герцог Сергей фон дер Вольф

Großmeister des Souveränen Ritterorden des Königreichs Preußen,  
Herzog Sergey von der Wolff



Настоящее Союзное соглашение подписано в древней столице Пруссии городе Кёнигсберге  
19 февраля 2023 года, в воскресенье Esto mihi, и зарегистрировано в реестре за  
№001/2023/ Bündnisvereinbarung





La Antigua Iglesia Católica de Jesús Mesías el Misericordioso

(Iglesia de Jesús)

en Polonia y en el mundo.



*En el nombre de la Santísima Trinidad+ Padre e Hijo y+ Espíritu Santo.*

*Yo, por voluntad de Dios y de los pueblos, Patriarca Pablo II Arzobispo Metropolitano de la Iglesia Católica Antigua de Jesús Mesías el Misericordioso en Polonia y en el mundo Abd.*

*Mirostaw Pawel Salwowski, de acuerdo con el Consejo Sinodal de la Iglesia, decido: aprobar y reconocer: al heredero al trono de la familia real, JKW Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos como legítimo rey del Reino de Neustria.*

*Que Dios te bendiga cada día y te guarde. Os bendigo de corazón en el nombre del Padre y del Hijo y del Espíritu Santo*

Vicario General

Príncipe

Waldemar Mychliński-Trzciański



Warszawa 22.02.2023

Patriarca Paweł II Arzobispo Metropolitano

de la Iglesia Católica Antigua de Jesús Mesías el Misericordioso

(Iglesia de Jesús)

en Polonia y en el mundo,

Mirostaw Pawel Salwowski



*Patriarca Paweł II*  
*++ Mirostaw Pawel Salwowski*



IGLESIA APOSTÓLICA TRADICIÓN  
ORTODOXA - I.A.T.O.



# DECRETUM

025/25.06.2021 ANNO DOMINI

IN NOMINE PATRIS ET FILII ET SPIRITUS SANCTUS

Nos, ++ S.E. JOSUÉ, cum civilibus nomine "*Raidel Jesús Yong García*", in gratia Dei, Archiepiscopus in APOSTOLICA ECCLESIA DE TRADITIONE ORTHODOXA. Et benedictionem meam vobis benedictionem peramanter in nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. Cumque congressionis ut cognoscat te sicut et legitimate **TEMPLARII ORDINIS AD REGIAM, DOMUS DEI "MACDONNELL LAMONT COUTO D' CHANDOS"**

HINC OMNI REVELATIONE;

## DECRETUM AGNITIONEM

In mense Iunius XXV, quod de anno in Dominum MMXXI. ++ S.E. JOSUÉ, cum civili nomen "*Raidel Jesús Yong García*", a gratia Dei Archiepiscopus et **TRADITIO APOSTOLICA ECCLESIA ORTHODOXA** constitutum orientalem decretum ad vos benedictione erit, et plenus activated in virtute Spiritus Sancti accepta a nostra facultate Episcoporum vetustis hactenus observari, agnoscit summus hospitii regii et Imperii Britanii Sed nunquam materia de Maximo Ducal Domus MacDonnell Lamont Couto d'Chandos Britani Imperli Magni rerum principi et suis et sanctus S.M.B.I.S., Serenissimi Principis Domini Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos ab Caesaris MacDonnell Lamont Couto D'Chandos et Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos Principis Imperum Angevinsis, Grand Principis de Kvenland, Principi de Ringerike, More et Romsdal, Ducis de Thuringia, Duci Svabiensis, Duci de Poitiers, Duci de Simas et Lord de Abbey de Sancti Sauveuri en Cotentin de primus cesaris Angliae et Frankis de Angevin Imperum, dynastiae Carolingica, dynastiae Merovingiae, dynastiae Yngling, dynastiae Capetingiae, dynastiae Plantaeen, Dynastie Rurik et Munsoaten, aut per nomen tuum. Thiasgo lamont Couto de Chandos de Notmandiae des grandis Carolingiens von Hohestaufen de Munsoatten de Eysteinsson de More et Romsdal de Burgundy de Anjou cum omni Fons Honorum titulis traditur atque feminas in perpetuum omnes securitates Knightly dynastic collationem. A Sugello esse hoc solenni noster nobis affectu Apostolicam Benedictionem impertimus

++ S.E. JOSUÉ, ARCHIEPISCOPUS,  
APOSTOLICA ECCLESIA DE TRADITIONE ORTHODOXA.

Iunius XXV Veneris, A.D. MMXXI



Nihil obstat praedictis publicationis decreti.

AMEN





*The Royal House of Arged, Duke of Aquila, Marchese D'Alvona, Conte de Porto Santo  
Conte de Duinas del Val d'Artois, Visconte de Norbano, Baron of Blackwell, Hereditary of Rome  
and Councillor of Somerset County  
by the Grace of God*



*To all and singular the Feudal Lords and Barons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain  
We formally recognize Lord Lament Conte D'Chandis, from the Royal House of Mon D'Armed  
Lament Conte D'Chandis*

*And we deal in this act a treaty of friendship and cooperation between both Royal Houses.*



*Yours respectfully*

*[Signature]*



*2/15/2021*

*Royal and Perennial House of Arged in the United States of America*

*J. Prince Regal*

*In witness whereof we have offered our Signature and Official Seal*



## TITLE WARRANT

*The Royal Signature by the Grace of God*

PRINCE, JULIO CESAR BECERRA IBANEZ DE PELLIZA VON SCHWABEN

*Prince of Spain, Duke of Aquino, Margrave of Navarra, Count of Santa Fe*

*Viscount of Andorra, Baron of Andorra and Chillon*

and to all others this presents shall come, or maybe interest hereby

### Greetings

Whereas we, having fully considered the requested Title Appointment and whereas finding that all requirements for the Title of Count of Donnas del Val D'Aosta have been fully met.

Therefore Our Will and Pleasure is, We do hereby give, declare and ordain by our special Power, and Authority, that from and after the date of Our Warrant, shall be styled, entitled and called

Prince Thigo de Lamont Goute d'Chandos

COUNT of DONNAS del Val D'Aosta

And We do hereby authorize and empower the said Prince Thigo de Lamont Goute d'Chandos henceforth at all times to assume and use, and to be called and named by the style title or attribute with all rights, privileges and pertaining honors.

According to our Will and Pleasure further is that this Our Title Warrant or enrollment thereof to be recorded in any office, public or private, deemed necessary and just, that all others may take due notice thereof.

In witness thereof We have offered our Signature and Official Seal.

Signed in New Mexico, U.S.A., on this 11th, of November 2021.

*[Signature]*







Whereas WE THE SOVEREIGN OF THE Ancient kingdom of Aenstria and of  
Principality of Châtean of Saint Saubeur and of the  
Sovereign Order of the Knights of the Lord Lamont Conto.

[illegible]

Son Altesse Sérénissime Chiango Lamont Comte de Chandes  
Prince du sang de France, Dynastie des Capétiens  
to the Name, State, Degree, Style, Dignity, Title and Honours of the Hereditary Military Title of  
Primer of Angevin Empire, House of Plantagenet and House of Capet  
with full powers and authority to use said *Arms* *Titles* *Stile* *to be* *Used* *and* *bestowed* *upon* *them* *as*

Prince  
 Prince Chiago I of Normandy  
 With the Style of "His Imperial Highness Prince of Angevin Empire"

to have and to hold the said name, state, degree, style, dignity, title, country and honours of Prince of Anjou's Empire unto him and the heirs male and female of his body together and to be together, to his own heirs for his lawful descendants. Whereby and by these Presents granting for Us and Our heirs and successors, willing that he and his heirs male and female aforesaid and every of them successively may enjoy and use all the rights, privileges, preeminences immunities and advantages to the degree of a Prince ducal and of right belonging to which Prince of Anjou's Empire have heretofore used and enjoyed or as they do at present use and enjoy.

*In Witness whereof We have signed these Our Letters to be made Patent,  
registered under the number: 107894 & 107895 PATENT OFFICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM*

*Signed and sealed at the gates of Edinburgh castle, Witnes Execution the third day of November in the year of our Lord 2020.*

[illegible]



Imperial Order of Nobility of the Great Qing  
Charity & Philanthropy

## Invitation to become a Member of the Imperial Order of Nobility of the Great Qing

Dear Friend,

I would like to invite you to accept my offer as the Founder of the Order to take up the membership as a foundation member. There is no annual fee for your subscription. Certainly, it is an honorable status worldwide.

The formal recognition ceremony will be held on the Chinese New Year of Ox, Friday, 12th February, 2021.

Yours,

Prince James

22nd October 2020







# Ritterorden des Königreichs Preußen

Декрет  
О пожаловании наследственного титула  
Князя Ордена Королевства Пруссия

H.R.H Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos

жалуется наследственным титулом  
**Князя Ордена Королевства Пруссия**

Отныне H.R.H Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos имеет право пользования  
всеми привилегиями, установленными Герцогстве Ордена  
Королевства Пруссия для всех обладателей титула Князя Ордена.  
Титул наследуется всеми законными потомками происходящего от него рода  
как по мужской, так и по женской линии.  
Законная супруга Князя одновременно с ним обретает титул  
Княгини Ордена Королевства Пруссия.



Herzog Sergey von der Wolff  
Großmeister des Ordens des Königreichs Preußen

Исходящий номер: 25/2/22  
от 01.12.2022





THE NOBLE HOUSE OF *VON BEHR*, BARONY OF THE AUSTRIA-  
HUNGARY AND PRUSSIAN EMPIRES, DAME OF THE ORDER OF  
THE NEUSTRIA AND ILLUSTRIOUS ROYAL HOUSE OF  
*MACDONNELL LAMONT COUTO D'CHANDOS*,  
BY THE GRACE OF GOD

TO ALL AND SINGULAR THE FEUDAL LORDS AND BARONS OF  
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN,

I, *BARONESS IRINA VON BEHR*, FORMALLY RECOGNIZE  
PRINCE *LAMONT COUTO D'CHANDOS*, FROM THE ROYAL HOUSE  
OF *MACDONNELL LAMONT COUTO D'CHANDOS*,

AND I SEAL IN THIS ACT A TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND  
COOPERATION BETWEEN BOTH HOUSES.

YOURS RESPECTFULLY,

*Baroness Irina von Behr*  
*BARONESS IRINA VON BEHR*





Ritterorden des Königreichs Preußen

Декрет

О пожаловании звания Рыцаря  
Суверенного Рыцарского Ордена Королевства Пруссия

H.R.H Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos

жалуется почётным званием

**Рыцаря**

**Суверенного Рыцарского Ордена Королевства Пруссия**



Отныне Рыцарь H.R.H Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos  
получает право пользования всеми привилегиями,  
установленными для членов Ордена Королевства Пруссия,  
а также граждан Герцогства Ордена Королевства Пруссия.



Herzog Sergey von der Wolff

Großmeister des Ordens des Königreichs Preußen

Исходящий номер: 26/2/22

от 01.12.2022





THE NOBLE HOUSE OF *VON BEHR*, BARONY OF THE AUSTRIA-  
HUNGARY AND PRUSSIAN EMPIRES, DAME OF THE ORDER OF  
THE NEUSTRIA AND ILLUSTRIOUS ROYAL HOUSE OF  
*MACDONNELL LAMONT COUTO D'CHANDOS*,  
BY THE GRACE OF GOD

TO ALL AND SINGULAR THE FEUDAL LORDS AND BARONS OF  
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN,

I, *BARONESS IRINA VON BEHR*, FORMALLY RECOGNIZE  
*PRINCE LAMONT COUTO D'CHANDOS*, FROM THE ROYAL HOUSE  
OF *MACDONNELL LAMONT COUTO D'CHANDOS*,

AND I SEAL IN THIS ACT A TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND  
COOPERATION BETWEEN BOTH HOUSES.

YOURS RESPECTFULLY,

*Baroness Irina von Behr*  
*BARONESS IRINA VON BEHR*





We,  
his royal highness, by the grace of God,  
Chris Grand Prince of Kerry,  
Duke of Waterford, Duke of Wexford;  
Count of Galway, Baron of Claire,  
Grand Chancellor and Installed Master of the  
Sovereign Order of The Knight of Lord Lamont  
Couto.

The family coat of arms



awarded the following noble names:

Marquis of Delphi

bestowed on the man below as a letter badge.

M.E. Hon. Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos

Honor, dignity, truth

these three words adorn the future coat of arms as a motto.  
The appointment is made for life and can also be revoked.

07/08/2020  
RHL Chris Grand Prince of Kerry



The Ambassador of International Space Agency  
The Grand Prince of Kerry - Royal Office: 21951 Wismar - Germany

- personally -

HE. HON. THIAGO LAMONT COUTO DE CHANDOS

in advance by email:

[Royal-House@europe.com](mailto:Royal-House@europe.com)



Contact Person: HRH Chris Winter Grand Prince of Kerry

Phone: (+49) 03841 248 9142

Fax: (+49) 03212 473 07 07 (General Station)

Website: [www.monarchy-ice.com](http://www.monarchy-ice.com)

Mail: [royal-office@email.de](mailto:royal-office@email.de)

Acknowledgment of your sovereignty  
and expression of friendship.

Your Excellency dear HE. HON. THIAGO LAMONT COUTO DE CHANDOS

we, His royal highness,  
by the grace of God, Chris Grand Prince of Kerry,  
Duke of Waterford, Duke of Wexford,  
Count of Galway, Baron of Claire,  
Sovereign and Grand Cross Knight of the Order The Black Knight of the Irish Guards,  
Commander and Protector of the Order of Knights of St. Mary in Jerusalem,  
Sovereign and Protector of the Old Faith,  
His Excellency, Ambassador of Royal Houses for International Space Agency for all royal Houses on the  
world's.

express our friendship and confirm and acknowledge your sovereignty. God protect you.

With this in mind and with love your friend, SKH Chris.

On the day 18 of July in 2020 of the Almighty Lord.

  
SKH Großherzog von Kerry,  
Duke of Waterford and Wexford

The Grand Prince of Kerry  
HRH Duke of Waterford and Wexford  
Royal Office - Branche Germany  
General Manager Sir Robert Nielsen  
Email: [royal-office@email.de](mailto:royal-office@email.de)  
Internet: [www.monarchy-ice.com](http://www.monarchy-ice.com)

Anrede: Deutsch - SKH / Seine königliche Hoheit  
Address: English - HRH / His Royal Highness  
LinkedIn Profile: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/dukeofwaterfordandwexford/>

Telefon: (+49) 03841 248 9142  
Fax: (+49) 03212 473 07 07  
(General Station)  
Instagram: HRH-Herzog - visit us!





**Count Prince Jarl Ale de Basseville of Normandy duGrand de Robertiens von Wittelsbach of Eysteinsson de Morle de Mohere of Heidmark**

Prince of Macedon (Macedonia)  
 Prince of Epirus  
 Basilus of Macedon  
 Hegemon of the Hellenic league  
 Shahan shah of Persia  
 Pharaoh of Egypt  
 Lord of Asia  
 Count Prince of Anjou  
 Count of Brionne Loretel  
 Count of Conversano  
 Count of Lecce  
 Count Prince of Normandy  
 Prince of the Empire  
 Prince of the Two Sicilies  
 Duke of Dreux  
 Duke of Bari  
 Duke of Calabria  
 Duke of Apulia  
 Duke of Milan  
 Knight of Naples  
 Prince of Ockney  
 Prince of Moore  
 Prince of Rainsdal  
 Prince of Hedemark  
 Prince Jarl Aléstand of Jorvik  
 Count Prince of Carolingian  
 Vermendois, Senlis,  
 Peronne and Bayeux  
 Count of Rouen, Caen  
 Count of Aquitaine  
 Count of Brittany  
 Count of Evreux  
 Count of Corbeil  
 Count d'Eu and Brionne  
 Sir chevalier de Turenne  
 Count of Rennes  
 Knight of Poland  
 Prince of Denmark and Norway  
 Count Prince of Sweden  
 Count of Blois, Tours and Charter, Auvergne  
 Duke of Burgundy  
 Graf von Bavaria  
 Count Prince von Basseville Wittelsbach  
 Lord of Comteville



Knight of Mâcon  
 Count of Montreuil and Pontieux  
 Count of Troy, Champagne and Aumale  
 Count of Scotland  
 Lord Sir Yorkshire  
 Lord Sir Canmore  
 Count of Alester  
 Earl of Leicester  
 Sir of South Wales  
 Count Warren  
 Earl of Gloucester  
 Count Lochtay  
 Viscount of Maine  
 Sir Tracy and Sir Pommeraye  
 Earl of Suffolk  
 Lord de Pacy et de Breteuil  
 Lord Courtenay et Sutton  
 Prince i Illofshes  
 Prince Jarl de vestfold  
 Count of senlis  
 Jarl de Moore  
 Count of Maer  
 Count of rennes  
 Count de Bayeux  
 Count of Flanders  
 Count of Luxembourg  
 Count du grand de Bretagne  
 Count Prince of Scotland  
 Count Prince of Franes  
 Count de Razès  
 Count d'orleans  
 Count de Boulogne  
 Lord Sir of Joinville  
 Prince of Jerusalem  
 Count of Poher  
 Count of Maine  
 Count de Neustrie  
 Earl of Moore  
 Prince Jarl of Heidmark  
 Count d'Eu and d'Hiemois  
 Lord of Blois  
 Count of Brionne  
 Count of Corbeil and Mortain  
 Count Prince of Castle



Duke of Saxe  
 Count Prince of Navarre  
 Count of Cognac  
 Lord of Schleswig  
 Jarl of Hoppland  
 Jarl of Trondelag  
 Count of Uppsala  
 Jarl des hautes terres de l'est  
 Prince Jarl eastern highlands  
 Count of Romerick  
 Count of Vestmar  
 Count of Armagnac  
 Count of Postiers  
 Lord of Montreuil  
 Lord of Gevaudan  
 Count of Provence  
 Count of Aragon  
 Lord of Châtelleraut  
 Count of Valentinois  
 Prince of Antioch  
 Count of Toulouse  
 Lord of Limoges  
 Count Prince of Holy Roman Empire  
 Count of Gascony  
 Prince of albania  
 Count Prince of Constantinople  
 Prince of Galilée  
 Prince of Jerusalem  
 Count of tripoli  
 Lord Paramount  
 Earl of Gloucester  
 Lord woeplesdon  
 Prince of Athaea  
 Count of Forcalquier  
 Count of Barcelona  
 Count of Urgell and Cerdanya  
 Count Prince of Aragon  
 Count Prince of Flanders  
 Count of Hainaut  
 Count of Artois  
 Count of Namur  
 Count of Flanders, Nevers, Rethel,  
 Artois and Franche-Comté

**Your Excellency dear HE. HON. THIAGO LAMONT COUTO DE CHANDOS**

We, His royal highness,  
 by the grace of God Count Prince Basseville of Normandy duGrand de Robertiens von Wittelsbach of Eysteinsson de Morle de Mohere of Heidmark

Following our familyship and Royal houses lineage and acknowledge you my entire support from our argead dynasty to accomplish our royal duty. God bless you my dear cousin.  
 With this in mind and with love yours,

H.R.H. Alexander Ale de Basseville of Heidmark  
 On the day 21 of April in 2020



**ANDY BESHEAR**

GOVERNOR

To All To Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting: Know Ye, That

**Honorable Thiago Lamont Couto de Chandos**

*Is Commissioned A*

**KENTUCKY COLONEL**

*I hereby confer this honor with all the rights, privileges and responsibilities thereunto appertaining.*

*In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed. Given at Frankfort, the 1<sup>st</sup> day of April in the year of our Lord two thousand and twenty two and in the 23<sup>rd</sup> year of the Commonwealth.*



*Andy Beshear*  
Governor

*Michael G. Adams*  
Secretary of State



You now hold the highest civilian honor the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky can bestow: The Title of Kentucky Colonel.

The Governor, along with the Secretary of State, authorized this commissioning to recognize your efforts to improve lives, provide hope and fulfill dreams of citizens all over the Commonwealth and across our great nation.

We challenge you to continue in these good works by partnering with service-minded Kentucky Colonels around the world. With this dedication to those in need, we welcome you to the Kentucky Colonels and further honor you with Our Great Seal.



SOVEREIGN KNIGHTS TEMPLAR ORDER  
OF SAINT GEORGE - SERBIA

*Sovereign Knights Templar  
Order of Saint George*

*Royal House of MacDonnell  
Lamont Couto d Chandos*

*On the date of July 16nd 2021 the above name parties have  
entered into collaboration and fraternity of a  
TREATY OF RECOGNITION, AMITY AND BROTHERHOOD*

*Both parties agree to assist support and help each other*

*In the name of the Father Son and Holy Spirit Amen*





— Albion. —



The Knights Templars Of Albion  
and the  
Soverign Order Of The Knights Of  
Lord Lamont Couto.



The Sacred Military Order Templar Knights Of The Lord Lamont Courto.  
The Illustrious Royal House of MacDonnell Lamont Couto D' Chandos

On the date of February 3rd 2021  
the above named parties have  
entered into a  
Collaboration and Fraternity  
of a  
*Treaty of Amity and Brotherhood.*  
Both parties hearby agree to assist,  
support and aid each other in an  
endeavour to combine their  
learning and works.

Signed on this day by  
Sir Nick Hall Grand Master  
The Knights Templars Of Albion.



In Conjunction with  
HE. HON. Thiago Lamont Couto De Chandos  
Soverign Order Of the Knights of Lord  
Lamont Couto